



Preparation Plan for the Klamath River Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement



October 2001

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Preparation Plan for the Klamath River Management Plan/EIS

1. Introduction and Background

This planning effort is being undertaken because the current recreation plan is outdated, almost 20 years old (completed in 1983 by the Medford District). There are now overlapping jurisdictions and designations which did not exist 20 years ago. At the conclusion of this planning effort there will be one EIS and management plan that will guide and coordinate all land management activities along the river. This EIS could amend both the BLM Redding (California) and the Klamath Falls (Oregon) Resource Management Plans.

PacifiCorp is beginning the FERC relicensing process for their Klamath River projects (Big Bend #2082 - which includes the John C. Boyle Dam/power plant) - and the new river plan will be used by PacifiCorp as part of their application to FERC. This plan will identify resource concerns that need to be considered during the relicensing process. Completion of the proposed river plan is anticipated by 2003, and the FERC relicensing in 2006.

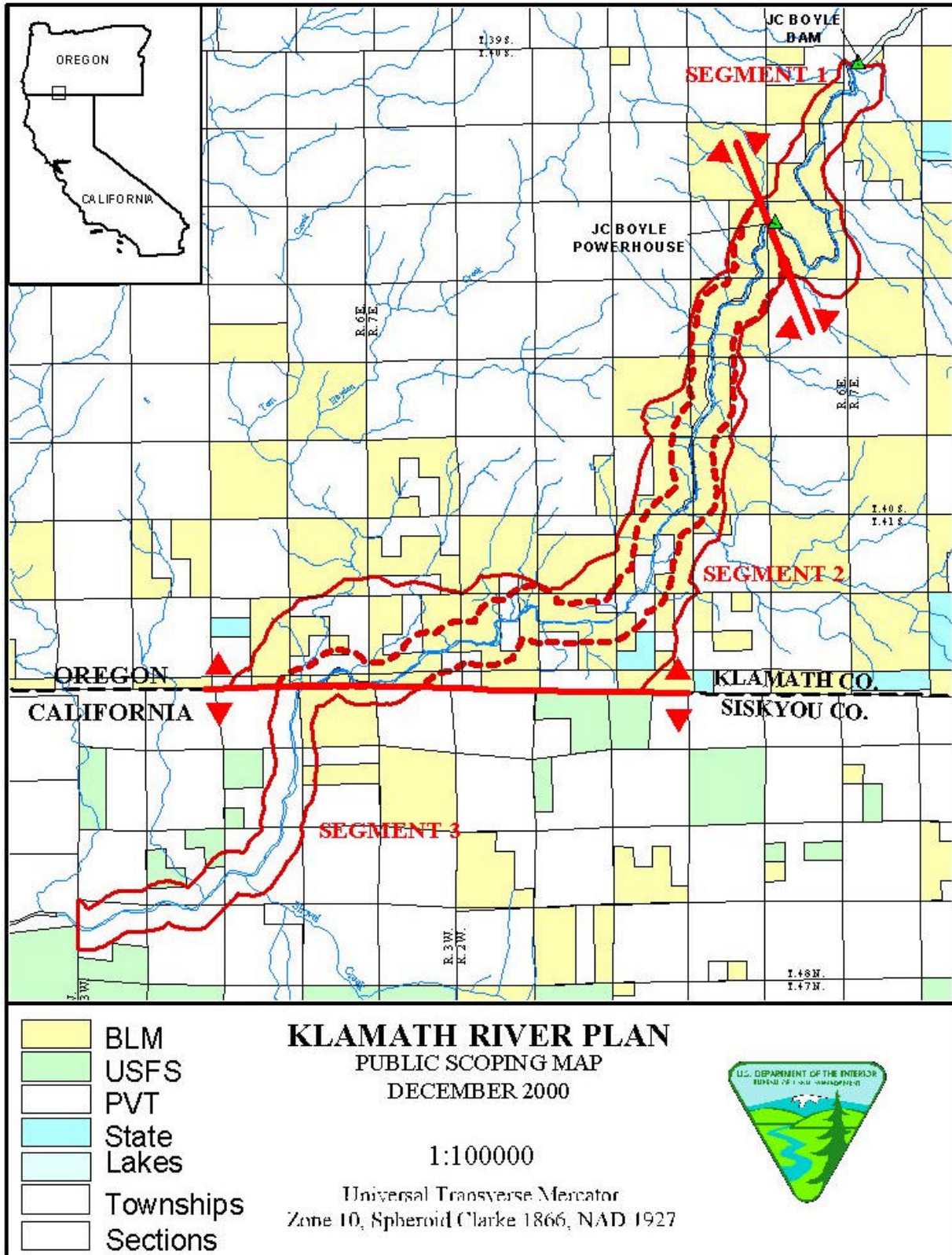
The Proposed Planning Area

The proposed Klamath River Management planning area is from the John C. Boyle Dam (in Oregon) to the slack water of Copco Reservoir in California. The Oregon portion of the plan is about 13 miles long and encompasses about 6000 acres of public lands. The California river segment is about 5 miles in length and encompasses about 200 acres of public lands.

The proposed project is within Klamath County, Oregon and Siskiyou County California. The project is about 25 miles southwest of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

In 1990, the BLM completed an Eligibility and Suitability Study Report for the Upper Klamath River. This river study divided the river into 3 segments. The river study report also determined the outstandingly remarkable values for each river segment. The proposed planning area for the EIS is based on the river segments and the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designated under the Klamath Falls Resource Management Plan. For the purposes of this planning effort, this river has been divided into three segments.

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River Segment #	Description	Designations	Miles
1	from JC Boyle Dam to powerhouse	none	2
2	from powerhouse to OR/CA line	ACEC (rim to rim) OR State Scenic Waterway (1/4m)* Wild & Scenic River (1/4 m)*	11
3	from OR/CA line to slack water of Copco Reservoir	found to be eligible and suitable for inclusion into the WSR system. No designation but under interim WSR Mgt.	5

* 1/4 mile each side of the river

Segment 1

This segment was found not to be eligible or suitable for inclusion into the wild and scenic river system. However, this segment does possess recreation, wildlife, fishery, and visual quality aspects that need to be considered in the overall planning of the river system.

Segment 2

This segment of the river had resource values identified which are associated with the three designations (mentioned in table above). These important values are: Recreation, wildlife, fish, prehistoric, historic, scenic, and Native American tradition use. These values need to be protected or enhanced when considering land management practices or resource activities. The resource values are significant beyond the 1/4 mile boundaries. Therefore this plan will analyze these values from rim-to-rim within the river canyon.

Segment 3

A 1990 Final Eligibility and Suitability Report for the Upper Klamath Wild and Scenic River Study (by BLM) found this segment to be eligible and suitable for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System. Congress has the authority to make determination on whether this river segment should be included into the national wild and scenic river system. No designation has been made at the time of this scoping document. This river segment is under interim management until a decision on designation is made.

The public comments from the 1990 river study stated that the river's values do not stop at the border but rather continue to Copco Reservoir. This study identified the following outstandingly remarkable values for this segment: recreation, wildlife, fish, historic, and scenic. These values are to be protected or enhanced when considering land management practices or resource activities.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Klamath Falls Resource Area (KFRA), of the Lakeview District, administers federally owned BLM lands within the Klamath River Canyon from John C. Boyle Dam to Copco Lake, California. Management of the California section is by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BLM Redding Field Office (dated 10/05/94). An additional MOU, affirming a policy of cooperation and coordination among the BLM, landowners and other public agencies is currently in place (dated 4/25/91). The MOU is with Pacific Power and Light, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Department of Fish and Game, Weyerhaeuser Company (as assigned to U.S. Timberlands Services Co. LLC) and the BLM. It establishes a mechanism for coordinating land management programs and planning among cooperating parties. The KFRA, BLM manages several recreation sites, and issues and monitors special recreation permits for commercial white water rafting along this section of the river.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Significant Actions related to Klamath River</u>
1969	<i>The Oregon Scenic Waterways Act</i> (ORS 390.805 to 390.925), administered under the authority of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), is a state-wide law for river conservation that was established by a vote in 1969. The Oregon Scenic Waterways System was established through the <i>Scenic Waterways Act</i> .
1983	BLM developed guidance for management of recreation resources in the Recreation Area Management Plan for the Klamath River Special Recreation Management Area.
1988	In October 1988, the <i>Oregon Omnibus Rivers Act</i> directed the BLM to complete an Eligibility and Suitability Report for the Upper Klamath Wild and Scenic River Study Report for possible inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This report was completed in 1990.
1988	In November 1988, Ballot Measure 7 was passed in Oregon, adding, among other rivers, the upper Klamath River (from the John C. Boyle Dam Powerhouse to the Oregon-California state line and 1/4 mile in width from the ordinary high water mark on each bank) to the Oregon Scenic Waterways System. OPRD has primary administrative responsibility for Oregon Scenic Waterways and explicit authority to regulate land use. OPRD has adopted general rules of land management applicable to all scenic waterways. Specific rules are adopted for individual scenic waterways. There are currently no specific rules set forth for the upper Klamath Scenic Waterway.
1990	The BLM Eligibility and Suitability Report for the Upper Klamath Wild and Scenic River Study was sent to Congress. This study report recommended that segments of the Upper Klamath River be included into the national wild and scenic river system. This report identified an 11 mile segment in Oregon and 5 mile segment in California as eligible and suitable for inclusion into the national wild and scenic river system.
1994	In response to a request by Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts to designate the Klamath River under Section 2 (a) (ii) of the <i>National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act</i> , the National Park Service undertook a Klamath Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Report and Environmental Assessment. The recommendations from this report were forwarded to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. In September, 1994, the Upper Klamath River (11 mile segment) from the John C. Boyle Powerhouse to the Oregon-California state line was designated as a state-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic River system pursuant to Section 2 (a)(ii) of the National Wild and Scenic River Act.

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Year	<u>Significant Actions related to Klamath River</u>
1995	The federal lands along upper Klamath River are currently managed under the KFRA Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (1995). The RMP designated an 11 mile segment of the river (rim to rim along the river corridor) from John C Boyle powerhouse to the Oregon-California state line as an ACEC.

The above mentioned existing management plans, rules, laws, and guidelines will continue to provide management direction for the Wild and Scenic Upper Klamath River until a new river management plan is developed to address specific resource concerns.

2. Planning Issues and Management Concerns

This plan is being prepared in cooperation with the BLM Redding Field Office. The Klamath Falls Resource Area has the lead responsibilities for the development of the plan while the Redding Field Office will provide staff support when necessary. Public scoping documents were sent to the public in northern California and southern Oregon. Public scoping meetings were held in Yreka, California and Klamath Falls, Oregon. Scoping and consultation was completed with the Yurok, Hupa, Karuk, and the Klamath Tribes. Public scoping was also completed with the Shasta Nation (not a federally recognized Tribe).

Informal consultations with the USFWS have been initiated to review T&E species concerns that may be associated with the land management practices proposed in EIS.

The list of significant issues is based upon public and agency comments received during the scoping period that closed on January 31, 2001. A detail listing of issues can be found in Attachment 1. The following is a list of Significant Issues that have been recommended by the interdisciplinary team.

Scenic River and ACEC Values

Protection and Enhancement of these values are the primary objectives of this plan. Specifics about these values are mentioned below.

Scenic Quality

One of the ORVs identified is for the river's scenic qualities. The consideration of new recreational facilities, fuel loading, prescribed fire, utility development, and roads, could impact visual resources. How to maintain or enhance scenic qualities is a management concern.

Recreation Activities

A primary recreational use is white water rafting below the John C. Boyle Powerhouse. The white water rafting opportunities are dependent on the timing and amount of river flow released by PacifiCorp. The outstandingly remarkable value was identified as an issue because if the current flow is changed significantly, the white water rafting could be reduced.

Diversity of other recreational activities (both on/off river) is an issue. Recreation use could also increase the number of access points to the river causing damage to riparian and upland habitat and significant cultural sites.

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Recreational Carrying Capacity: This issue could affect the recreation user experience within the river canyon. Carrying capacity regarding white water rafting and camping would be the major concern, although carrying capacity for other recreational activities (fishing, hiking, OHV use, etc.) will also need to be identified. Due to the many commercial white water rafting permit requests received and concerns regarding the carrying capacity on the Upper Klamath River, the BLM issued a moratorium in 1996, freezing the number of river permits issued. This was an effort to reduce potential impacts to other resources. There is also concern regarding the increased number of other recreation uses within the river corridor. This river plan will evaluate the carrying capacity, including the number of permitted rafters, relative to potential impacts on the outstandingly remarkable values.

Recreation Facilities

Associated with the recreational carrying capacity issue is the improvement or construction of new recreational facilities along the river. Some of these new projects could affect the integrity of cultural resources and fish habitat. Proposed trails could lead to increased use within the river corridor. There will be a need to evaluate the potential for removal or relocation of facilities to reduce impacts to other resources. Recreational structures are also experiencing increased vandalism and vegetation is being damaged by the public.

Roads and Access:

There are numerous roads within the river canyon. BLM has closed a number of these roads via barriers to protect cultural resources and reduce erosion, but many closures are no longer effective. There is a concern that OHV activity has led to some increased erosion and sedimentation into the river. Roads and access has lead to OHV damage to significant prehistoric and historic sites and Native American traditional use areas. Road location has also contributed to increased erosion which could be corrected. These are continuing problems that would need to be evaluated and addressed in the plan. There is public interest in driving for pleasure and this would be analyzed in the river plan to provide for this type of recreational use.

Cultural Resources/Prehistoric Sites

The Klamath River Canyon has many cultural sites. Several of these locations receive intensive recreation use, resulting in damage to the sites. The river plan would identify ways to reduce recreation/cultural use conflicts. A monitoring plan would be developed to help protect against vandalism and looting of significant sites. The issue of interpretation and protection of prehistoric or historic sites would have to be thoroughly thought out to reduce vandalism and increase public awareness to prevent damage from occurring to sensitive cultural areas.

Native American Traditional Uses

Native Americans have used the river canyon for thousands of years. The canyon is spiritually significant to tribal members. The river canyon is also a source for food gathering. Roads and access has lead to OHV damage to Native American traditional use areas. Concerns regarding access for tribal members and conflicts with OHV activity would be addressed in this plan. This plan would also consider how forest health management practices and prescribed fire could help maintain food gathering areas.

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Historic Sites

Historic sites are rapidly deteriorating and have been vandalized. Management concerns exist on how to manage these structures.

Watershed Values

The Klamath River (in the planning area) is listed as “water quality limited” in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. It has been listed due to impacts of nutrients and elevated stream temperatures on beneficial uses such as habitat for threatened and endangered fish species. Water quality also affects values, such as recreation, for which the river was designated a State Scenic Waterway and National Wild and Scenic River. This plan needs to identify possible ways of protecting and enhancing water quality within the planning corridor in support of other resource values. Management concerns about erosion caused by roads, water flows, riparian vegetation, and watershed processes would be addressed in the plan.

Wildlife And Fisheries

Wildlife:

There are threatened and endangered (i.e. bald eagle, peregrine falcon) and special status species (western pond turtle, Townsend big-eared bat, white headed woodpecker, etc.) that use the river corridor. Habitat for these species would be evaluated to determine the type of management needed to protect or enhance the survival of these species. This plan would also address unique wildlife habitat such as big game winter habitat and oak woodlands. The impacts from wildlife habitat enhancement projects to scenic values and impacts to wildlife from other resource management practices will also be addressed.

Fisheries:

Fisheries is one of the outstandingly remarkable values (ORV) for which the Klamath River was designated a wild and scenic river. Management concerns deal with the endangered (T&E) Lost River and shortnose suckers that use the river. The planning area is within the historic range of T&E listed threatened coho salmon. There are management concerns dealing with resident and anadromous fish passage in the river. The river has been designated as a wild rainbow trout fishery. There are also recreational trout fishing concerns surrounding the lack of large fish within the river. There is evidence that the water peaking (repetitious high flows), which optimizes generation of power from J.C. Boyle’s Dam, impacts the aquatic habitat for fisheries on the stretches analyzed under this plan. There may be opportunities to improve fish habitat. There is speculation that the variation in water flows (for power generation) may affect the size of fish.

Fire And Fuels

Heavy fuel loads exist on forested lands in the river canyon. Historically, lightning occurrence has been high in this area, and, given the steep terrain, any fire occurrence could become a forest stand replacing event. Past examples are the Big Bend and J.C. Boyle fires (in the 1980’s). This plan would address needs for effective fuel reduction treatments. The potential loss of river canyon scenic characteristics to wildfire would be evaluated in this plan. This plan would evaluate management concerns regarding fuel types and level of treatments necessary to protect or enhance the outstanding remarkable values.

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Vegetation And Biological Diversity

Vegetation manipulation would be considered in this plan when it could maintain or enhance wildlife and fish habitat, scenic quality, or Native American traditional use areas (food gathering). This plan would evaluate how the vegetation would be managed in the short and long-terms, including control or eradication of exotic or noxious weed species.

Air Quality

The plan will likely propose fuel treatment to enhance wildlife habitat and reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires. Planned prescribed fires need to be consistent with the *Federal Clean Air Act*. The analysis should identify what effect actions would have on air quality.

Socio-Economics

Potential management actions would have an effect on the local and perhaps regional economy. The analysis needs to consider impacts to individuals, businesses (including permitted outfitters), tribes, minority populations and low-income populations.

PacifiCorp's Power Generating Facilities

PacifiCorp is licensed to operate a series of hydroelectric power generation facilities on the Upper Klamath River. The plan needs to identify the impacts this operation has on the resource values of the canyon.

Land Tenure/Private Land

PacifiCorp is the major private landowner in the planning area. PacifiCorp has requested, in writing, that BLM explore the possibility of land tenure adjustments during the development of the EIS. A map was submitted to BLM identifying PacifiCorp lands to be considered for a possible land trade, acquisition, or BLM and PacifiCorp mutually beneficial land management arrangement. BLM would need to determine the resource values of the PacifiCorp lands in order to address the resource values associated with recreational use, access, pre-historic and historic sites, Native American traditional uses, fish, and wildlife on the lands they have identified.

This plan would also address issues surrounding the management role the State of Oregon has on private lands within the Oregon Scenic Waterway. There are management concerns surrounding how the federal government can ensure adequate recreational access to the river if it doesn't own the land. Oregon State Scenic Waterway administrative rules for the Klamath River would be developed and made part of the river plan.

Grazing

Issues regarding livestock grazing would be evaluated with the recreation, cultural, riparian and wildlife habitat management concerns.

Cumulative Impacts

Proposed actions could not only affect resources within the canyon but could also impact the surrounding environment, especially when combined with other management actions on public and private land.

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3. Preliminary Planning Criteria

The planning criteria would be focused on the outstandingly remarkable values for the scenic river and ACEC designations in Oregon and the outstandingly values identified in the Klamath Resource Area Resource Management Plan (RMP) in Oregon. The river plan would also focus on the Desired Future Conditions established for the outstandingly remarkable values.

Resource data and values would need to be determined on the PacifiCorp lands that have been included in the EIS planning area. There are over 9,000 acres of PacifiCorp lands that deal with land tenure issues. PacifiCorp has asked BLM to consider their lands in an exchange, purchase, or long term land management agreement scenarios.

Wild and Scenic River (WSR) and ACEC Values

Segment 2	WSR ORVs	ACEC Values
Scenic	X	X
Recreation	X	X
Wildlife	X	X
Fish	X	X
Prehistoric	X	X
Historic	X	X
Native American Traditional Use	X	X

Segment 3 (Interim Management)

Scenic	X
Recreation	X
Wildlife	X
Fish	X
Historic	X

4. Data and GIS Needs, Including Data Inventory

The GIS data needs will be developed by the Klamath Falls Resource Area and coordinated with the Redding Field Office staff. The GIS data will then be given to OSO cartography to finalize for the EIS document and printing. There would be instances where the Oregon or California State Offices staff will need to be contacted to provide guidance to the field offices in preparation of the GIS data. The themes needed for the plan would be for:

- General location map of the Upper Klamath River
- The Klamath River Planning Area Boundary (color map)
- Upper Klamath River Power Site Withdrawals
- Planning Area Land Ownership
- Regional Transportation and Major Population Centers
- Access Roads and Recreation Sites

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Vegetation (including noxious weeds and special status species)
Visual Resource Categories
Hydrology (streams, springs, etc)
Fuel Types
Prescribed Fire and Fuel Treatment Areas
Grazing Allotments and Wild Horse Herd Management Areas
Critical Deer Winter Range and Peregrine Falcon Habitat Areas
Historic Site Areas

There exists extensive information on wildlife and archeological sites along the river. Additional data collection needs necessary for completion of this plan will be:

Inventory Task	Time Frame
Transportation inventory	Field Season 2001
Herptile Survey	Field Season 2000-2001
Vegetation Inventory	Field Season 2001-2002
Fuels Inventory	Fall/Winter 2001-2002
Recreation Use Survey	Field Season 2002*
Scenic Quality Survey	Field Season 2002*

*This inventory information will be requested under FERC relicensing for PacifiCorp to complete between John C Boyle Dam to the Copco II Reservoir. This information is not critical for the river plan development, but would be used for recreation site enhancement or development.

Information will be gathered for developing a water quality restoration plan which would be finalized after Oregon and California determine the Total Maximum Daily Loads for the Klamath River. The TMDLs are expected to be completed in 2004. Currently, there are Aquatic Conservation Strategy, the Klamath Falls Resource Management Plan best management practices, and the Topsy-Pokegama Watershed Assessment to guide water quality management until a water quality restoration plan is developed.

An air resources management plan would be developed for future prescribed burns in the river corridor and included as part of the River Plan/EIS. This plan would utilize satellite imagery to determine vegetation types which would be used to estimate fuel loads. Prescribed fire units would also be proposed within the Klamath River Canyon and smoke management concerns would be addressed in the proposed air resources management plan.

Budget needs for data collection would be for satellite imagery only. All work months would be covered out of the base budget.

<u>Data Need</u>	FY	Cost
Satellite Imagery	02	<u>\$ 5,000</u> \$ 5,000

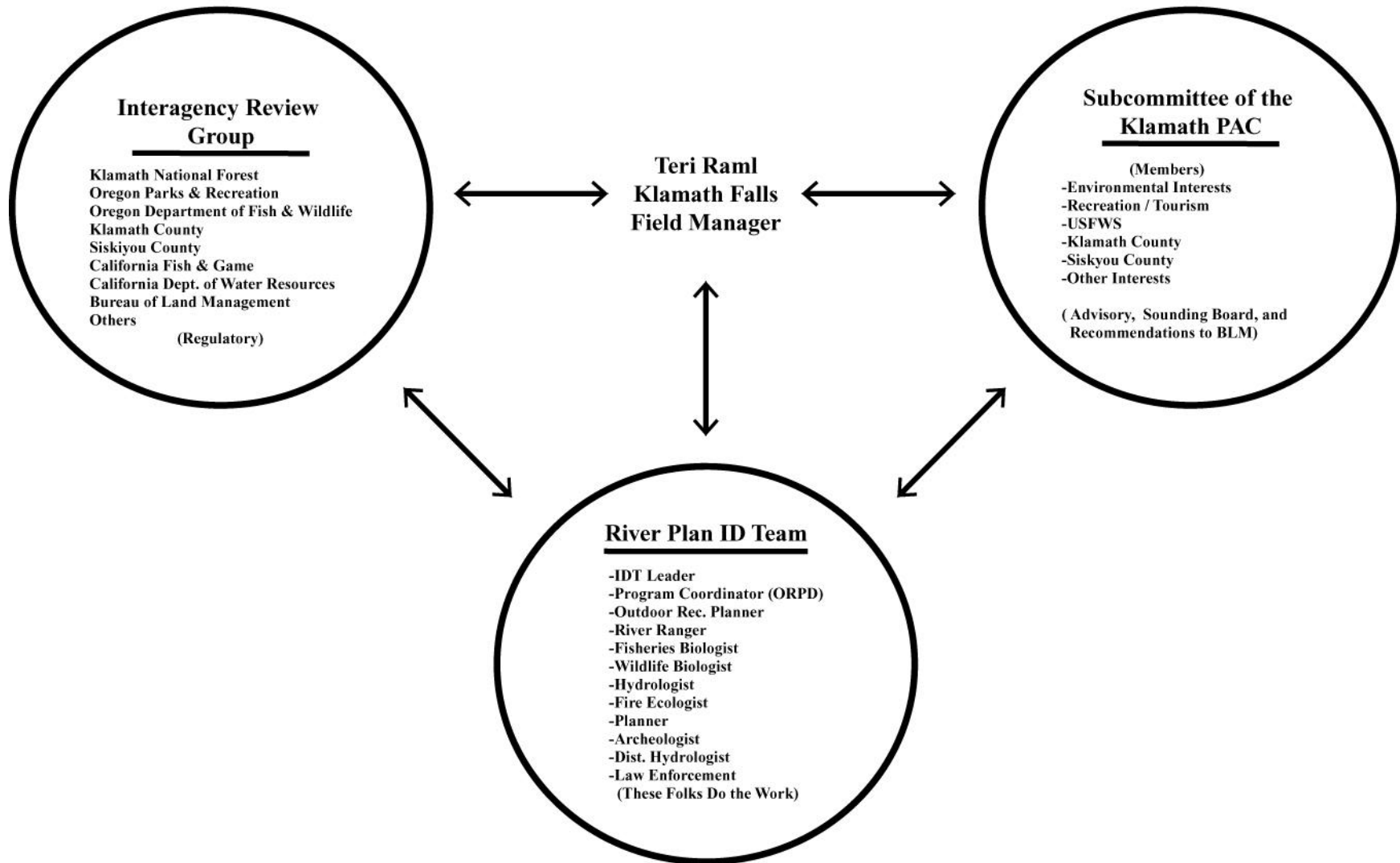
5. Participants in the Process

An interdisciplinary team (IDT) has been established consisting of a team leader, wildlife, fisheries, botany, archaeology, recreation, hydrology, and planning specialists. An Interagency Review Group comprised of representatives from county, state, and federal agencies has been created to ensure that the project complies with regulatory processes in California and Oregon. The Upper Klamath Basin Subcommittee of the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee was created to provide advice and assist the IDT by gathering information from private river users, local private landowners and other interested parties to be used throughout the river planning process.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is a cooperative agency in the preparation of this document, as is the BLM/Redding Field Office in California. The proposed project is for the BLM/Klamath Falls Resource Area to prepare an ACEC/River Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Klamath River project area. For this River Management Plan and EIS, the State of Oregon has indicated that they would prepare a chapter in the EIS document that would be the management plan for the State Scenic Waterway.

A detail listing of the BLM River Plan IDT team, the Upper Klamath Basin Subcommittee of the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee, and the Interagency Review Group can be found in Appendix 4. The following diagram illustrates the interaction of the three groups involved in the planning process.

KLAMATH RIVER PLAN PROCESS



6. Format and Process for the Plan

This river plan will be developed in accordance with the *National Environmental Policy Act* and will adhere to 43 CFR 1610, Resource Management Planning Guidance. An environmental impact statement (EIS) will be prepared to analyze various actions and provide the basis for a decision on future management of the area. A separate Record of Decision will be prepared for the final EIS.

Scoping

Following issuance of the Notice of Intent (November 27, 2000), a public Scoping Document was mailed to various public and agency representatives for their review and response. Public Scoping meetings were held in Yreka, California and Klamath Falls, Oregon to receive comments and identify issues. The scoping was based the protection and enhancement of outstandingly remarkable values identified for the Klamath River inclusion into the national wild and scenic river system. The Klamath Falls Resource Area Management Plan also designated values for designating the Klamath River Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). See a list of these values in the "Preliminary Planning Criteria" section.

Significant Issues have been identified from the comments received during this scoping period. Desired future conditions of resource values need to be developed for this plan. Significant issues will be used to formulate alternative management strategies for achieving these desired conditions. A full list of issues is included in Attachment 1 of this preparation plan.

Initial Plan/EIS Alternatives

Alternative 1 - Existing Management – This is the no action alternative. There would be minimal change from the direction in the existing Klamath Falls and Redding Resource Area Management Plans. The major goals of this alternative are to:

- Maintain a naturally spawning resident fish population both in terms of catch rate and reproduction.
- Maintain and improve existing water quality in accordance with Oregon and California Total Maximum Daily Loads.
- Maintain the current wildlife surveys and provide limited habitat improvement.
- Maintain existing recreation opportunities and facilities.
- Manage visual resources for Visual Resource Management Class II.
- Manage and protect known pre-historic/historic sites and Native American Traditional use areas. Cultural inventories will be completed when a ground- disturbing project is proposed within the planning area.

Alternative 2 - Improvement of Resources and Opportunities – This alternative was developed in response to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act direction to manage and resolve conflicts with the outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). The objective of this alternative would be to maintain the ORVs while resolving resource management conflicts. The major goals of this alternative are to:

- Enhance resident fish species habitat within specific areas of the Klamath River.

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- Implement site-specific watershed restoration projects to improve fishery and wildlife habitat objectives.
- Survey for special status wildlife species over present levels. Habitat improvements would occur on vegetative types for the benefit of wildlife species
- Relocate recreation facilities to minimize impacts to other resource values.
- Enhance scenic quality by reducing fuel loads to decrease potential occurrence of stand replacing or catastrophic wildfires.
- Develop site stabilization measures to reduce erosion processes
- Establish an active cultural survey program to increase knowledge of significant pre-historic sites. Establish a monitoring program to enhance cooperation and information sharing of cultural resources with all the interested Tribes.

Alternative 3 - Natural Resource Enhancement/Restoration/Preservation – Public scoping comments received suggested managing the Klamath River Canyon in a more natural condition. The objective of this alternative would enhance natural resource related ORVs while resolving resource management conflicts. The major goals of this alternative are to:

- Restore passage and habitat for resident and anadromous fish species along the full length of the planning area.
- Implement watershed restoration projects to actively pursue Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
- Emphasize inventory and monitoring of special status species. Restore natural ecosystems using management techniques available. Greater emphasize would be placed on providing suitable wildlife habitat.
- Actively use prescribed fire and other management techniques to reduce the threat of wildfire to protect and enhance scenic quality.
- Pursue recreational development to enhance non-motorized and primitive recreational opportunities.
- Use vegetative treatments and prescribed fire to enhance Native American Traditional use food gathering areas.
- Restore historic structures where possible.
- Work with private landowners to minimize the visual affect of their management activities and structures. Make modifications to existing structures and projects to lessen negative visual effects.

Alternative 4 - Expand Human Use Opportunities – Numerous public Scoping comments received identified a need for an alternative with a recreation emphasis. This alternative would protect and enhance resource values within the river corridor with an emphasis for utilizing resources for recreation, including interpreting wildlife and cultural resources, while restoring resources to more natural conditions. The major goals of this alternative are to:

- Develop a plan with local law enforcement and private landowners for reducing vandalism and unregulated target shooting and OHV use.
- Enhance fisheries habitat to provide increased recreational fishing opportunities.
- Implement campground site plans to reduce erosion and road rutting, and protect riparian areas. This could include surfacing the existing campground access road and relocation of campsites. Provide non-motorized trail opportunities for campers to access fishing and swimming areas.

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- Monitor dispersed camping and picnicking areas to determine if additional facility development or management actions are needed to reduce resource impacts.
- Construct a river-hiking trail system that would tie to the Pacific Crest Trail in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Improve hiking trails to access fishing sites and scouting white-water rafting rapids.
- Partner with landowners and stakeholders to do maintenance to main roads throughout the planning area and reduce OHV damage.
- Close unnecessary or duplicate roads to motorized vehicles and rehabilitate these roads.
- Pursue an intensive fuels management program throughout the planning area, with particular risk reduction focus on popular recreation areas, trails, and roads.
- Manage wildlife populations and habitats for visibility to public users. Artificial nest structures and watchable wildlife programs would maximize the viewing pleasure.
- Provide an active cultural environmental education and interpretation program for recreation users to reduce vandalism and encourage respect

Internal Review Process

Both the interdisciplinary team of specialists (ID Team) and the Sub-PAC committee have been involved in the Klamath River Plan scoping process and reviewed the significant issues and provided input in the development of the draft alternatives. The ID Team will prepare the analysis of alternatives for incorporation into the DEIS document. A preliminary review copy of the Draft EIS will be sent to the OR/WA and CA BLM State Offices, Interagency Review Group, and the PAC Subcommittee for review. Coordination with OR/WA Cartography (OR 957.2) will occur periodically to review map products. Review comments will be incorporated into an official copy of the Draft EIS.

7. Plan Preparation Schedule

Preparation of this river plan is intended to be about an 30-month process (started October, 2000). The plan is intended to be completed so that the management actions can be considered in the upcoming FERC relicensing (FERC) process for PacifiCorp facilities located within the river corridor. The following table presents estimated dates for completion of key task items.

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SCHEDULE FOR RIVER PLAN

Klamath River ACEC/River Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement Post-Scoping Phase Timeframe for Completion	
Date	Item
April, 2001	Draft EIS Outline
May, 2001	Analysis of the Management Situation
May, 2001	Finalize Alternative Framework
May-June, 2001	Brief Redding, Medford Offices on PacifiCorp Land Tenure
June-August, 2001	Brief Klamath Falls Resource Area (KFRA) ID Team and District Office
July, 2001	Revision of Pre-Plan, Submitted to OSO, Redding RA
July, 2001	Brief PAC Sub-Committee on Pre-Plan
July-August, 2001	Meet County Commissioners if not at June PAC Sub-Committee Meeting to update on plan
July -August, 2001	Field Data Collection, identification of Alternative Actions
July-August, 2001	Field trips, river trips or meetings with KFRA ID Team, PAC Sub-Committee, Interagency Review Group
August, 2001	Brief Interagency Review Group (In conjunction with FERC Interagency Group)
August, 2001	Newsletter/Update to Public (Redding RA reviews prior to mailing)
September, 2001	Finalize Details of Alternatives
September, 2001	Brief Redding RA & OR and CA State Offices on River Plan on Alternatives (esp. Land Tenure)
October-December, 2001	Prepare ACEC/River Plan (Pre-) DEIS (includes monitoring plan)
January, 2002	Brief California Delegation – Herger’s Staff, Siskiyou County Farm Bureau, etc. on river plan
January, 2002	Klamath Falls and Redding Resource Area Review of Pre-DEIS
February, 2002	Interagency Review Group and PAC Subcommittee Review of Pre-DEIS
February, 2002	PAC Sub-Committee & Oregon and California State Office Briefing on River Plan
February-March, 2002	OR & CA State Office review of ACEC/River Plan Pre-DEIS
April, 2002	Revise DEIS
April, 2002	Prepare contract for printing of DEIS
April, 2002	Prepare Federal Register Notice regarding DEIS available for public review
May, 2002	DRAFT EIS Published, sent to public for 90 day review period
Summer, 2002	Public meetings & Field Reviews on DEIS in Klamath Falls, OR and Yreka, CA.
August, 2002	DRAFT Comment Period Ends
September, 2002	Evaluate Public Comments
October-December, 2002	Prepare FEIS

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November, 2002	PAC Sub-Committee and Interagency Review Group meetings on FEIS
December, 2002	Newsletter/Update to Public
January, 2003	BLM State Office and KFRA review of ACEC/River Plan Pre-FEIS
January-February, 2003	Finalize EIS w/Response to Comments
March, 2003	OR and CA BLM State Office Review of Final EIS
March, 2003	Prepare Federal Register Notice for FEIS notice for public review
March, 2003	Contract issued for printing of FEIS
April, 2003	Final EIS Published and distributed for public comment

8. A Public Participation Plan

A public participation plan, intended to provide opportunities for the public to meaningfully participate in and comment on the proposed Upper Klamath River Management Plan (CFR 43, Chapter II, 1610.2) and associated environmental impact statement, has been prepared. This plan would adhere to the CEQ 40 CFR and WSR manual requirements for public participation and outreach. Meetings would be held with OR/CA BLM staffs, local, state and other federal agencies and Native American Indian Tribes, the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee, and Klamath and Siskiyou County Commissioners to share information on the proposed action throughout each major step of the analysis process. Many of the meetings have already occurred. The public participation plan is intended to address public involvement during the initial scoping phase which includes identification of planning issues, alternatives and work scopes for analysis of alternatives to be documented in a draft environmental impact statement (See Attachment 2). Newsletters or mailings to the public will be sent periodically to update them on the river plan. Newsletters and documents related to the river plan will be posted on the Lakeview District Web page.

9. Budget

Additional funds would be necessary to complete the preparation of this river plan. The funds requested would be for labor; all other funds for printing, data collection, Federal Register Notices, travel and support costs will be covered out of the Lakeview District base budget. PacifiCorp has committed to assist in funding a portion of the field data collection.

Term Positions	WM Needs/yr	Duration	Cost/ Year
Planner	12	FY02-03 (2yrs)	\$ 60,000

There is a heavy planning workload for the Klamath Falls Resource Area staff for the next two years. The resource staff will be working on a FERC Relicensing effort, watershed assessments, Four Mile ACEC, and Prescribe Fire Programmatic Environmental Assessment, besides the

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Klamath River Plan/EIS. The workload is more than the current resource area planner can handle. The addition of new planner would allow the completion of the river plan and other work, which is required of the staff and to maintain the timelines for the other important projects. The writer-editor currently working on the Lakeview Resource Management Plan would also provide support for the Klamath River Plan.

10. Attachments

- \$ Attachment 1 - List of Scoping Issues
- \$ Attachment 2 - Public Participation Plan
- \$ Attachment 3 - Draft Plan Outline with Timeline
- \$ Attachment 4 - List of ID Team and PAC Subcommittee Members

Attachment 1 - Scoping Issues

UPPER KLAMATH RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN SCOPING ISSUES

The list of scoping issues below is based upon public and agency comments received during the scoping period that closed on January 31, 2001. The issues identified in these comments have been condensed and consolidated and are not all-inclusive. The issue statements are paraphrased as questions, often from numerous public comments and are not intended to be quotations. It is recognized that there are numerous sub-issues associated with the main issues. Some of these sub-issues, highlighted by bullets following the issue statement, may be helpful in developing alternatives. The issues and sub-issues will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision.

All issues addressed in the EIS will be analyzed for potential positive and negative effects, including:

- \$ on-site and off-site impacts (impacts occurring outside the project area or on private lands inside the project area);
- \$ direct, indirect and cumulative impacts;
- \$ short and long-term positive and negative impacts;
- \$ unavoidable adverse effects.

Finally, issues related to satisfying federal, state and local requirements and standards (e.g., threatened and endangered species, water quality, air quality) will automatically be analyzed even if not specifically listed as significant issues.

The following is a list of issues from scoping. Some issue statements include comments that are essentially quotes from public letters, while others are paraphrased to include similar comments from a number of different letters.

Issues marked with “<SI> “ indicate that the issue and the underlying bullet statements have been recommended as Significant Issues by the interdisciplinary team. These significant issues serve primarily as the basis for developing and comparing alternatives. While the EIS will focus on these significant issues, all issues identified through scoping will be considered in the appropriate resource analyses.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM AND AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN VALUES

How will the designated Scenic River Outstandingly Remarkable Values be maintained or enhanced? <SI>

How will the designated area of critical environmental concern values be maintained or enhanced? <SI>

SCENIC QUALITY

How will the visual quality to/from critical viewpoints within and outside of the river corridor be affected by management activities and use of the river and roads? <SI>

- Because of the unique features in the area, it should remain as is.
- Preserve, enhance, restore where possible.
- Include severe restrictions and limitations on all logging activities within view of the canyon rim when viewed in all directions from the highest points along the canyon rim.
- Scenic resources could be enhanced by removal of derelict wrecked autos off the upper end of Topsy Road.
- Restore the road leading to the “Salt Caves Dam site”.
- Stabilization of river flows to a more natural regime would allow for establishment of riparian vegetation in the unsightly “intertidal zone” that currently affronts visitors at all but high flow periods.
- Foam and concentrated algae in the river degrade the scenic quality.
- Restoration of the canal emergency spillway will improve scenic conditions.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES (Also see Roads and Access, and PacifiCorp issues)

What is the appropriate carrying capacity for recreational uses within the river canyon? <SI>

- Recreation use, besides whitewater rafting, needs to be monitored more closely.
- There is more recreational use in the canyon than documented.
- Maintain current level of commercial rafting use.
- Plans need to consider the needs of private boaters as well as commercial outfitters.
- Need to assign limits with Tribal, State and other agency input.
- There should be no restrictions on whitewater rafting.
- A crowded put-in doesn't necessarily mean that there is a carrying capacity problem on the river.
- River use should be reduced or eliminated if there are not sufficient maintained toilet facilities for visitors.

What recreational uses are desired and how will they be impacted by management actions? <SI>

- Fishing, Hunting, Hiking and OHV use should be allowed.
- Minimal impact, non-consumptive recreation should be given priority over consumptive or high impact OHV or commercial uses.
- Foam and concentrated algae in the river degrade the recreational experience.
- Some recreational uses may not be compatible with this Wild and Scenic River system setting.

How can existing use, and potential increases in use, be managed to protect the values in the river corridor? <SI>

- With increasing recreational use of the river, nearby recreation site use may increase as well.
- Recreation use is booming, people want to experience the great outdoors whether it is camping, fishing, rafting, or etc.
- Rafting of the river must remain a strictly controlled activity.

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- From State Line to Copco, rafters are starting to take out at other areas on private land. This should be stopped.
- Put-in and take-out should only be allowed at designated locations, and these can include private lands if there is an agreement and the site is maintained.
- Any conflicts between river-runners and other recreationists is more likely to be competition for camp sites. Adequate opportunities for dispersed camping along the river and within the canyon should minimize that problem.
- Day trips have less impact than overnight trips.
- Camping is great and I would hate to see a limitation on two-day (overnight) raft trips.
- Camping by non-natives should be restricted to BLM designated campsites (Protect Native American Traditional Use Areas).
- Camping should be restricted to designated sites to reduce impacts to cultural sites.
- Outfitter-guides (rafters) should be required to provide toilet facilities for their customers?
- Litter from recreational use must be tightly monitored.
- Need to implement a *Pack-It-In/Pack-It-Out* policy for litter.
- Need to emphasize the use of *Leave No Trace* techniques with both commercial outfitters and the general recreating public.

Specifically, how will OHV use be managed? <SI>

- No OHV use should be allowed off-roads.
- OHV (off-highway vehicle) use should not be eliminated.
- OHV use should be strictly banned within the canyon area due to its destructive nature and abuse to house pits and ceremonial areas.
- No OHV recreation should be allowed in the canyon or maybe allow OHV recreation if a permit process to restrict use was established.
- Use of ATV's and OHV's, indeed all vehicles, should be confined to maintained roads or trails to avoid damage to soil and vegetative resources and reduce harassment to wildlife and recreational users.
- Continue to deny access to the Salt Caves area.

What level of patrols or BLM presence is needed to protect the resources and provide for safety of users? <SI>

- More vigilant patrols in canyon during peak usage period, May through September.
- Have law enforcement phone numbers posted.
- The river from J.C. Boyle Powerhouse to Copco Reservoir should be kept open to the public for recreation and tourism.
- Law enforcement personnel are to be allowed to patrol in all areas to protect the canyon and its values, and consultation with tribal patrols should be maintained for assistance in protecting cultural sites.
- BLM needs to have a plan that encourages and facilitates enforcement, rather than a plan which inherently eludes enforcement.
- The plan should stipulate that when funding is unavailable, vehicle access to these sensitive or otherwise improperly regulated areas will have to be closed.
- Possibly provide a joint use law enforcement officer residence.
- BLM presence needs to be consistent with the objectives of the Semi-primitive Motorized Recreational Opportunity Spectrum designation in the canyon.

How will use of firearms be managed within the river corridor? <SI>

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- Restrict Firearm use.
- Firearm use in the vicinity of other recreation uses in the canyon may not be compatible.
- Do not restrict firearms.
- No firearm use during rafting season- May through September.
- More law enforcement is needed.
- Not opposed to legal hunting, but discharge of firearms seems to be random and indiscriminate and surely ruins ones enjoyment of the area.

RECREATION FACILITIES

What are the types and numbers of existing or new recreational sites needed in the canyon?

<SI>

- No further development should occur in the canyon.
- More restrooms and campgrounds are needed.
- A real bathroom is needed at the Freedom Site (Stateline) and Frain Ranch.
- At Frain Ranch, a simpler vault toilet could be less costly to build and repair.
- Keep low maintenance (semi-primitive) facilities and don't substantially upgrade facilities.
- A parking lot at the old PPL housing site needs to be developed with a path to the put-in.
- Don't expand recreation facilities if you can't keep existing facilities going.
- Designated camping areas would preserve the area's ecosystem.
- Development should focus on adding and improving campsites. I support a minimum 100-foot non-development corridor (buffer), measured from the high-water line, for facility development.
- The fewer facilities the better. If any other facilities are needed, limit them to porta-potties and concrete and steel barbeque pits.
- Allow river users to utilize Access #6 as a take-out and put-in option.
- There is a need for toilet facilities at Frain Ranch, on one side of the river or both.
- There is room for additional campsites at the BLM Campground; those additional sites are probably needed and appropriate.
- Toilet facilities should be maintained at the BLM CG and the Frain Ranch area in addition to the BLM "put-in and take-out."
- To facilitate recreational use for visitors not in a "boat", new trails to and along the river in appropriate locations would be assets to the area. Such trails would be most useful in the canyon between the Frain Ranch area and the state line where it is largely inaccessible except via water.
- A trail along each side of the river between Copco and HWY 66 at the Klamath River encouraging backpacking would be desirable.
- Provide new trails for fishing access, especially in the "Bypass Reach".
- Don't build new trails or roads.
- Can plans for a Stateline boat ramp be implemented?
- There may be a need for group size campsites?
- Determine the proper management of dispersed primitive campsites.
- Any new trail building needs consultation with Tribes.

Is there a need for additional signs and interpretive facilities in the canyon? (Also see Cultural issues) <SI>

- Determine what the appropriate level of regulatory signage is for the canyon.
- BLM should provide an interpretive sign at the beginning and end of Topsy Road and at

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popular sites.

- Topsy Road and adjacent historic sites (stage stops) should be acknowledged with the appropriate signs and interpretation, including the Frain Ranch and school.

How will facilities (on public and private land) be maintained? <SI>

- Recreational facilities need to be maintained.
- The restrooms at Frain Ranch should not be locked.
- Close campgrounds around old Frain Ranch (assumed this is for dispersed camp sites).
- Explain why the toilet at Frain Ranch is closed.

Outfitters should pay to help maintain facilities for their customers along the river.

ROADS AND ACCESS

What is the appropriate transportation system for the river corridor including roads, bridges and trails? <SI>

- Transportation management must be directed to benefit the ecological, social and economic values in the area in a way that integrates or balances all values.
- Consider helicopter logging and other low impact options with minimal road development to perform projects to reduce fuel loading.
- Do not develop any more roads or make the existing roads better.
- No new roads are to be built.
- New, unobtrusive roads may be appropriate to access the river, campsites or other resources.
- Provision of a new bridge at the old “Burned Bridge” site would be an asset to the area that would provide better seasonal access to the Frain Ranch area and provide for a loop road through the canyon facilitating the enjoyment of its scenic and historical attributes.
- Opportunities for other bridge replacements (i.e., J.C. Boyle dam and Stateline) should be considered.
- There are open and closed roads that may provide opportunities for non-motorized use.
- The Topsy Grade should be left open for those to hike, bike, or provide access by motor vehicles.
- Access for existing wildlife hunting opportunities should not be affected.
- Maintain access to cultural resource gathering areas for tribal gatherers. The Tribe(s) should be contacted prior to closing roads to see if they have any concerns about road blockage.

Are road closures necessary to protect resource values? <SI>

- Inappropriate and unnecessary roads should be closed and restored to natural conditions.
- Using boulders and tank traps to close roads really does not work very well.
- Work with user groups if plans are made to close roads.
- In considering any road closures, please consider the impacts to PacifiCorp’s ability to access and maintain hydroelectric project facilities and transmission lines that are in place.
- Limited closure of roads that do not provide access for recreation should occur.
- Support judicious road closures along with an active program to restore old and abandoned roads to their natural state.

What road system improvements or maintenance will be needed to accommodate existing, or potential traffic increases, and to ensure safety? <SI>

- Improve the access road to Take-out #6.
- The two main access roads should be maintained in passable condition. Appropriate spur

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roads should be maintained similarly where they are useful for accessing the river or campsites.

- Maybe slightly improve the roads to Frain Ranch and the raft launch site. Leave most of the rest of the roads in their existing conditions with little to no maintenance.
- Extensive road improvements and on-going maintenance is needed for Topsy Road and North side river access road.
- No paving of the existing roads.
- The Topsy Road should be improved to stop resource damage that is presently occurring.
- Road maintenance agreements need to be developed for roads (e.g., Topsy) that have multiple ownership or administration.
- Topsy road, Stateline access road and North side river road need maintained.
- At a minimum the Topsy road should be gated and closed in winter and during wet weather. To stop excessive soil erosion and resource damage, this should include possible road closures during the hunting season.
- With the improvement of existing roads in the area, response time to a fire situation could be greatly enhanced.
- Improve stream crossings in the Stateline and Frain Ranch areas?

How will access to the river's edge be managed? <SI>

- Access to the river should be maintained.
- Fishing access should be maintained.
- Fishing access should be expanded, especially on private land.
- Access should be limited to the existing roads.
- Adequate access and camping opportunities should be provided and maintained to support enjoyment of these resources.
- Determine which roads should be opened for access to the river shoreline.
- The road to Frain Ranch should be blocked at Robbers Rock.

CULTURAL RESOURCES/PREHISTORIC SITES

Will archaeological resources in the area be directly or indirectly affected by existing, or increased, access and use? <SI>

- Conflicts are occurring where recreation use is affecting cultural sites.
- There are hundreds of Native American cultural sites, and a fair number of historical sites, along the Klamath River that should be protected.
- There are over 115 Shasta Cultural sites within the study area. Many of the sites such as those at Frain Ranch and the State Line Takeout, are being impacted to the point of destruction.
- The Klamath River Canyon is part of the Klamath Tribes aboriginal territory and they are concerned that sites not be impacted.
- Cultural sites exist in Segment 1 that should be considered in the plan.
- Cultural sites are affected by fluctuating river flows.
- Road access to, and camping in areas with cultural sites accelerates damage to the sites.

How will cultural sites be managed and protected? <SI>

- Sites should be managed cooperatively with interested Native American Tribes.
- There is disagreement on how different Tribes want the sites managed.
- There is disagreement on which Tribes currently and historically used the sites.

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- The Klamath Tribes are only interested in protection and stabilization of sites in place.
- There may be direct conflict between the Shasta and Klamath Tribes over management of cultural resources in the canyon.
- The Klamath Tribes are not in favor of public tours of prehistoric cultural sites in the canyon.
- Suggest that the Shasta and Klamath meet on cultural management issues in the canyon.
- Locations of sensitive sites should be on a need-to-know basis.
- A complete inventory of all sites on both public and private or corporate ownership land must be done (including the east side of the river between Frain Ranch and the put-in).
- Heavily damaged sites may be strongly considered for detailed archeological study and excavation to recover what information that may yet remain to provide a more complete historical picture of past use.
- Cultural site protection should be higher priority than recreation use. All prehistoric sites must be protected at all costs regardless of ownership.
- It is vital to protect and even improve cultural sites.
- Protect cultural sites at all cost – purchase land where sites exist on private land.
- The BLM should propose solutions to the private landowners and work with them to stop the destruction of cultural sites.
- Plant poison oak around the Rain Rock to help prevent vandalism.
- Include cultural site interpretation in the management plan.
- Discuss the role that outfitters should or should not have in interpretation of, or “pointing out” cultural and historic sites to their clients.
- Signs should be used to educate and warn people about taking artifacts and destroying cultural sites. They need to describe the Antiquities Act and reference “penalty of law” for disturbance.
- Place signs on fences around sites to warn people of the need to protect the sites.
- Sites can be marked with warnings posted of the religious values to the native cultures with notices of fines for desecration.
- On-site monitor(s) or manager(s) would be effective in protecting sites.
- Cover sites with cloth and soil and then plant vegetation or turn into a parking lot so their presence is not obvious.
- Do not publish information on cultural sites that may increase the likelihood of the general public finding the sites.
- Create an educational program to teach respect for the sites; include lessons in grade school, local history course at Klamath Community College.
- Not sure education will foster respect unless it is geared toward younger generations.
- Have a meeting between the Shasta Nation and the off-road vehicle group would help educate the guides so that they can pass on the correct information to their guests and also avoid sensitive locations.
- Help protect sensitive sites. Maybe a course in local culture would be a good idea for rafting companies and other groups who use the area. Cultural resource information should be shared through a brochure, supplemented by a web page, to foster respect for the sites.
- Tours would increase public appreciation and may lead to protection.
- The Shasta Tribes should be amenable to sharing knowledge of some of their sites and ceremonies to selected groups.
- Collecting of artifacts by rafters and other members of the public must stop.
- There are several cultural sites within the river’s corridor from the Keno dam downstream to the Put-In for the rafters. This stretch of the river corridor is not included in your scoping plan (Segment 1 should be expanded).

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- The boundary of River Segment 3 should be expanded to include rim to rim (like Segment 2) for cultural resource issues.
- The sites at Fishing Access #6 need to be tested to determine their significance. This area may serve to relieve impacts on other upstream cultural sites.
- Cultural sites are being impacted by flooding caused by spills from the dams.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USES

How will traditional cultural uses of the upper Klamath River management area be affected by the proposed activities? <SI>

- Keep open to Native Americans.
- Allowance of subsistence hunting and gathering by tribal members is imperative.
- We have long practiced our traditional hunting, fishing and gathering activities utilizing the methods of our ancestors and we fully intend on continuing this practice.
- The canyon should be open to traditional uses but other uses should not be curtailed or eliminated.
- Native Americans can post the time when they hold their ceremonies and alert public users to the fact and either redirect use or limit it so that the ceremonies would not be disturbed.
- Allow uses to continue: religion, hunt, fish, gather/teach.
- Areas of traditional tribal use for cultural and ceremonial activities should be identified and have limited or reduced access to non-tribal members.
- Access to the prehistoric hunting areas must be limited to foot travel only: no horses, bikes, ATV's, OHV's, etc.
- The Shasta Nation is interested in a modest expansion of the traditional subsistence used by the tribal members to provide food and materials for traditional cultural use.
- Use of wildlife resources by tribal members shall be tightly controlled and strictly enforced. Anti-poaching patrols will be added.
- Expand traditional tribal cultural activities to educate and improve communication and cooperation for joint management of the Klamath River system between the Shasta Nation and BLM.
- The boundary of river Segment 2 should be expanded to include the lithisol meadows in Section 1 on USGS map. These were traditional root gathering areas.
- Basketry materials in riparian areas along the river, are affected by upstream management.
- Flood releases are also impacting other resources such as riparian areas containing basketry materials.
- Fish harvest is adversely affected by water flows.
- The cultural section needs to be broadened to include all traditional lifeways. For example, fish are central to ceremonies, so if the fish are affected, tribal ceremonies are affected.

HISTORIC SITES

How will historic sites/structures be managed? <SI>

- The historic sites in the canyon were important to the settlement of Klamath County and should be interpreted.
- Maintain and keep up historic sites.
- I would like to see some of the old cabins and the sites like the schoolhouse at Frain Ranch and the Way Ranch at least stabilized. You would not suffer from a lack of manpower if you asked various organizations for help in doing these tasks.

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- Historic landmarks should be kept open to the public as a source of heritage and beauty.
- It is probably not necessary, nor practical, to restore or maintain the remains of structures but to try to avoid vandalism of these resources.
- Bullet-proof interpretive signs should be provided at historic sites.
- If we can't have signs in the canyon because of vandals, then use brochures, self-guided tours or guided tours for groups when requested.

How can sites be protected from vandalism? <SI>

- More law enforcement is needed.
- More presence by people – not necessarily law enforcement -- is needed.
- Sites should be protected but not at the expense of those who enjoy other sites along the Topsy Grade.
- Sites can be marked with warnings posted of the historic values with notices of fines for desecration.
- Historic sites previously located by the Klamath County Historic Landmark Commission should be relocated and mapped.

WATERSHED VALUES

What will be the effect of proposed activities on water quality? <SI>

- Induced residential, commercial and industrial growth can adversely affect water quality.
- Baseline water quality and trends should be studied in the planning process.
- Use volunteer groups to do stewardship projects.

Can water quality (natural condition) be improved? <SI>

- The entire Klamath River has been listed as “water quality limited”.
- Water requirements and habitat protection to meet water quality standards and protect beneficial uses must be a priority.
- Water quality needs improved most of all.
- Poor water quality led to a major outbreak of *Columnaris* that resulted in hundreds of thousands of fish and aquatic organisms dying in the river.
- Foam is also at nuisance levels and it impairs the visitor's water contact experience, whether as a boater, fisher, or swimmer.
- Restoration or reconstruction of PacifiCorp's canal emergency spillway could reduce excessive erosion and sedimentation.
- Floods bring sedimentation from logging practices. Big sediment loads clog the mouths of downstream creeks where fish try to retreat during bad river water conditions.

Will the proposed action conform to management direction for Riparian Reserves and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? <SI>

- Consider the feasibility of adding large woody debris to the riparian and shoreline area to improve channel stability and function.
- Reestablishment of a healthy and diverse riparian community is important to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.
- Improve riparian habitat by streamside willow planting and bank stability improvement projects.

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What are the impacts of proposed management actions on water quantity and river flows?

<SI>

- The management plan must address the issue of water flows necessary to meet not only WSRA objectives, but also those of the Endangered Species Act.
- The plan must address what water is needed to fulfill the purpose of outstanding and remarkable value protection.
- Higher and more uniform flows will better achieve the outstanding and remarkable characteristics of the river both for the fish as well as improving the whitewater rafting experience with the Wild Scenic River designation.
- Pursue river flows that optimize river rafting opportunities.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

How will wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, sensitive species, other species of concern, and the habitats of these species be affected by proposed management activities and recreation use? <SI>

- Protect T, E, and S species including bald eagles, peregrine falcons, shortnose and Lost River suckers, redband trout, Townsends big-eared bat, and other State or Federally listed species and their habitat.
- The impact of any developmental project and consumptive recreational use should be assessed as to its impacts on bird migration in the canyon.
- Studies should also be conducted to assess other species-specific connectivity functions and needs.
- As humans move in, wildlife moves out, so don't let any more humans move in.
- Poaching occurs in the canyon.

How does existing management of the area affect fish, and how will the trout fishery be managed? (See also PacifiCorp issues). <SI>

- The excellent trout fishery should be maintained.
- Things should not be restored to conditions prior to 1850 just to benefit the fisheries.
- Although fisheries are a resource, so is power and recreation. One should not take precedence over the other. The fish have survived many years of the powerhouse releases and will continue to survive.
- If the flows are less haphazard and more planned the recreational users of the water can co-exist with the fisheries.
- A more stable, natural flow regime would provide for increased, but manageable, angler use and provide for improved conditions for the trout population.
- Wherever and whenever fish ladders/screens can be employed to project fish species, they should be implemented.
- With more stable, seasonal flows, the stream's productivity would improve and I would expect the redband trout population to increase in both fish number and average size.
- Irregular ramping creates fish "stranding ponds" which has a negative effect on the brood stock.
- Fish size – It appears that native trout do not grow to similar sizes as they do in comparable size and type streams especially at sites downstream of the J.C. Boyle Powerhouse). There are larger fish in the Bypass reach (River Segment 1).
- Although the planning area is within the historical range of coho and steelhead, these fish were not in the area at the time of Scenic River designation.

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- What are the affects of hatchery fish on wild stock?
- The Pacific Lamprey should be able to survive above the dams.
- Suggest that the BLM do a study on possible genetic relations between the Red Band and Steelhead, as well as the Pacific and Brook Lamprey.
- This stretch of the river may once again provide habitat for anadromous fisheries; adequate fish passage may be needed.

How will wildlife habitat management affect other resource values? <SI>

- Limit wildlife enhancement projects so they don't restrict other uses.

FIRE AND FUELS

What is the current fire suppression strategy? <SI>

- Wildfire needs to be quickly controlled to prevent loss of the scenic value of the canyon.

What type and level of fuel treatments are necessary to protect resource values? <SI>

- Use prescribed fire and low impact logging to reduce fuel loads.
- Selective, careful, and thoughtful use of fire is a positive way to restore the former riparian seral stage to that of the pre-contact period.
- There is a need for fuel reduction treatments in the river canyon area.
- The CDF (California Department of Forestry) would be a willing partner in fuels treatment proposals with BLM and USFS.
- Control the fuel load through selective logging, controlled burns and control of slash on both public and private lands.
- Management should allow for activities that will reduce the risk of fire to a natural range of variability.
- Fuels treatment should incorporate all landowners in the canyon, with both public and private parties in agreement and collaborating.

VEGETATION AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

How will vegetation be managed in the short and long-terms, including removal or control of exotic or noxious weed species? (See also watershed - riparian issues). <SI>

- Emphasis should be placed on maintaining the canyon's black and white oak woodland habitats which occur here at the eastern extent range.
- "Restoration" projects should be geared to restoring and maintaining these habitats, but without logging larger diameter juniper and conifers that have survived in the canyon for over a century.
- There are invasive weeds (like star thistle) that are existing within the river corridors that compete with native vegetation and habitat for animals and plants.
- Remove all noxious weeds.
- Non-native noxious weeds are to be eliminated by intensive management practices, native noxious species may require control measures as well.
- No chemicals should be used to control noxious weeds.
- If foreign insects are used to control noxious weeds, then ensure that studies have been done to understand what effects those releases will have on the environment and that the insects will not get out of control.
- While there is no discussion of the possibility for pesticide or other herbicide use, Oregon

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Natural Resources Council and the Klamath Forest Alliance would be highly critical of any such future plans.

- BLM needs to first evaluate before recommending any particular controls, how cattle and other ground disturbing activities can be eliminated to minimize the chance of further noxious weed species' reestablishment or spread.
- Firewood cutting should be allowed in the canyon.

What are the effects on rare or special habitats, such as springs, seeps, wallows, meadows, talus, and old-growth?

- Guidelines need to be developed to protect this unique geological area.

How will the Unmapped LSR (District Designated Reserve) in the Topsy area be affected by proposed management activities within the canyon?

BLM needs to assess the impact of any planned development activities or ongoing human disturbances on the key connectivity functions of the Siskiyou Crest, Klamath River Canyon and Southern Cascades Landscape Corridors.

AIR QUALITY

What effects will proposed management, including fuel treatment, have on air quality?

<SI>

- From prescribed fires, smoke will degrade air quality. Smoke contains multiple chemical compounds and particulate matter. Describe the impacts of the planned prescribe fires on air quality and visibility.
- Wildland and prescribed fires need to be conducted consistent with the Federal Clean Air Act.
- A smoke management program must be presented.
- Class I airsheds and Wild and Scenic Rivers should be considered sensitive areas (receptors) that you need to identify and avoid when evaluating environment impacts.
- Air quality monitoring must be completed.

LAND TENURE/OWNERSHIP

Will land tenure (ownership) be altered in the area? <SI>

- There are opportunities to develop new/different recreational sites if private lands are acquired in the canyon.
- Acquire additional private lands within the river corridor in exchange for BLM lands elsewhere.
- The BLM or Forest Service need to purchase the Frain Ranch private land section. PacifiCorp potentially has lands that they are interested in disposing.
- PacifiCorp may want to acquire public land where they are permitted to operate existing facilities.
- Acquire land through purchase/condemnation to distribute recreation use.
- Acquire land to prevent housing near Canyon rim.
- Acquire old Beswick hotel site and hot spring for future recreation development.
- Propose to adjust the power withdrawal at the old housing site below powerhouse so the site can be used for public recreation.

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- Given the uncertain future of private lands within the canyon, particularly in the Frain Ranch area, it would be prudent and appropriate to try to get those lands into public ownership to maintain future public use.

How will Klamath County and Siskiyou County “No Net gain” policies affect potential land tenure adjustments?

- Acquisition of private land in California by BLM is of concern to Siskiyou County.
- There may be interest by certain Tribes in acquiring land in the California portion of the river corridor.

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

What are the impacts, including induced effects, upon the local and regional economies, from potential changes in Land Tenure/Ownership? <SI>

How will the economic viability and operations of existing permitted outfitters and guides be affected with proposed management? <SI>

- The Upper Klamath provides rafting and kayaking. Many commercial outfitters rely on this resource for livelihood. This stimulates commerce in an area with little else to live on.
- Releases from J.C. Boyle Powerhouse make possible boating recreational opportunities for thousands of people each season.

What will be the socioeconomic impacts from management activities to surrounding landowners, private companies and the local community? <SI>

- Socioeconomic analysis should also consider power production, private timber land, grazing, etc.
- Evaluate the impact of the whitewater business on the health of the regional economies within Oregon and California?
- The deleterious water quality effects have caused an economic impact to downstream residents and visitors in the Klamath Basin. Your plan and EIS must discuss the economics of impairment and, conversely, the economics of restoration and meeting CWA objectives.
- Your plan should include an economic section that determines the economic benefits that would come if water quality were improved to meet Clean Water Act required standards.
- Improved trout population and riparian condition would support much more angler use that would contribute to the local economies.
- Rafting has few benefits to the local (Klamath Falls) economy.

What will be the effects on Indian tribes, and minority and low-income populations?

- Identify tribal assets (i.e., procured rights and the fiduciary responsibility that the federal government has for tribes). <SI>
- Discuss environmental justice issues, proposals that disproportionately affect minorities and those who are economically disadvantage. (Executive Order 12898 (*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice In Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*) issued on February 11, 1994.)

PACIFICORP’S POWER GENERATING FACILITIES

How does existing or future operation of power generation facilities affect recreation

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management of the area? (Also see recreation activities issues). <SI>

- Releases from J.C. Boyle Powerhouse should be consistent and predictable for increased enjoyment of the natural resources that flourish in the river canyon.
- To what extent will the plan address water releases from the J.C. Boyle powerhouse to meet recreation demand?
- Minimum flows (1500cfs or >) need to be maintained to sustain the 20 year old rafting industry.
- Daily and timely releases are crucial for rafting, such as 10am releases Friday through Monday, and 11am releases Tuesday through Thursday.
- Disruptive peaking flows largely restrict trout habitat.
- Flow ramping affects fish habitat.
- Determine the optimum level of water releases for fishing.
- Determine the optimum level of water releases for rafting.

How does PacifiCorp's operation of power generating facilities affect the river ecosystem?

<SI>

- PacifiCorp's operation negatively affects water quality and quantity?
- Erosion of river banks from the raising and lowering of the river (from the power plant operation is a concern.
- Dumping of water from the emergency spillway at the J.C. Boyle's canal tunnel entrance is causing excessive erosion and sedimentation.

What are PacifiCorp's plans for maintaining, upgrading, or expanding their facilities within the plan area? <SI>

- No new power lines or other obtrusive developments should be allowed within the river management corridor.
- Describe the level of maintenance of roads, recreation sites, power lines and bridges that PacifiCorp proposes.
- PacifiCorp stated that they are not planning to expand power generation to Keno dam.
- It is rumored that PacifiCorp is planning to add another generating unit to J.C. Boyle dam, and retrofitting Keno dam and other dams.

How will this plan affect PacifiCorp's Operations in the planning area? <SI>

- The plan should not affect PacifiCorp's ability to operate and maintain existing transmission right-of-ways.
- The plan should recognize right-of-ways as utility corridors in accordance with Section 503 of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act.
- It is not clear to ODEQ how and if the new KRMP and EIS may direct or motivate PacifiCorp to modify management and/or operation of its hydroelectric facilities or lands such that water quality may be affected.

How will this plan affect the FERC relicensing process for PacifiCorp's facilities? <SI>

PRIVATE LAND

What are the effects on private land within the canyon from management of BLM land?

(See also recreational, cultural resource and PacifiCorp Issues). <SI>

- Risks to PacifiCorp due to injury, harm or damages to persons or property are greatly

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increased when the public is encouraged to recreate on our property.

- PacifiCorp has incurred substantial costs as a result of damages caused by the public's use of PacifiCorp property, its recreation sites and trespass along the river.

What role does the State of Oregon have in management of private lands within the River canyon? <SI>

How can the Federal government ensure adequate recreational access to the river if it doesn't own the land? <SI>

How can the Federal government allow recreational use (for example boater take-out at Frain ranch) if it doesn't own the land? <SI>

- What is the liability to the government or the private landowner if use originating on public land is allowed to continue on private land.

What are the effects on private property owners within the canyon? <SI>

- Discuss the effects of proposed management direction on private property rights.
- Will management restrict private landowners ability to develop their private land?
- Describe why and how private lands would be acquired within the planning area boundaries.

What are PacifiCorp's plans for managing land not associated with power generation within the planning area? <SI>

- PacifiCorp is concerned that the recreation planning for the area take into account the potential recreation development resources and values associated with PacifiCorp property and not limit the potential for development or sale.
- Water rights add considerable value to private property in the river corridor and should be recognized and protected.
- Impacts of plan objectives or recommended actions to the value of PacifiCorp's land holdings or the Company's continued ability to manage these lands, including financial implications, need to be addressed in the proposed management plan.
- What are the options to "trade-off" management of different lands in the canyon, for example, PacifiCorp owns Frain Ranch, but BLM spends more time there?

GRAZING

What effect does grazing have on management of the river corridor? <SI>

- Grazing must be restrictive and tightly controlled.
- Analyze how many AUMs are allowed on both public and private land and what impact that has on other resources?
- Grazing and potential control of invasive weeds is contributing to non-attainment of water quality standards.
- The Klamath Forest Alliance and Oregon Natural Resources Council do not believe grazing on BLM lands which are the subject of this plan are compatible with maintenance of the Klamath River's outstanding and remarkable values.
- Livestock grazing has no place in maintaining the natural environmental conditions that support the native species.
- The Pokegama wild horse herd needs to be considered in your planning.

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

What are the cumulative effects that could occur with implementing the proposed management plan? (Also see other resource related issues). <SI>

- Adverse effects that may result downstream as a result of implementing this management plan need to be analyzed.
- Cumulative effects need to be considered; including issuing permits for federal land use, that results in negative impacts occurring on private land.
- Fuels management can have negative cumulative effects on air quality.
- Cumulative effects to cultural resources result from recreational use in the canyon.
- OHV use can cause impacts to many other resources and these cumulative effects need to be addressed.
- Discuss any effects to land above J.C. Boyle dam.

OTHER ISSUES

What is the process for determining management of the River corridor? <SI>

- Involve public and private organizations in development of the plan.
- It is possible that beneficial actions for one ORV (Outstandingly Remarkable Value) could be in conflict with another.
- Expand the scope of your analysis to be assure that activities proposed are consistent with both the requirement of Section 10 and 12 of the federal Wild Scenic Rivers Act.
- The planning area boundary needs to be expanded to include rim-to-rim management throughout the length of the planning area.
- Include the river between the Keno dam and the J.C. Boyle dam (the Shasta Nation requests the inclusion of this short but pristine section for protection of resources).
- Clarify the role the State of Oregon has in management of public and private lands within the River canyon?

What “baseline” condition will be considered for the analysis?

- Baseline should assume hydroelectric power generation since 1958 and ranching activities since the late 1800s.

The Klamath River Plan Process needs strong representation on the subcommittee of the Klamath PAC from the outfitter, recreation and visitor bureau communities.

How does this process relate to other planning activities in the basin? <SI>

- Describe the potential implications of the proposed action on the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) Klamath River Anadromous Fish Restoration and Operation Plan (an attempt to address flow, water quality, and Endangered Species Act issues); FERC relicensing; and total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development.
- State how all four actions (i.e., BLM/River Management, FERC relicensing, BOR Operations; EPA/State TMDLs) would or could interact to maximize the environmental benefits for the River while addressing the purpose and need of the Federal action.
- As a partner in the Klamath TMDL process, BLM will be expected to develop and implement a Water Quality Management Plan for lands under it’s jurisdiction including those lands being considered under the KRMP and EIS.
- Describe the effects of increasing Upper Klamath Lake storage capacity.

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BLM should identify problems in the upper Klamath basin that adversely affect downstream (Lower Klamath River) Wild and Scenic River values.

What management is proposed for Salt Caves? <SI>

- If revived, the Salt Caves Project will affect river management.
- Describe how the Cave management plan relates to this proposed river plan.

Attachment 2

Public Participation Plan

**Upper Klamath River Management Plan
Environmental Impact Statement
Public Participation and Consultation Activities**

This plan is intended to provide opportunities for the public to meaningfully participate in and comment on the proposed Upper Klamath River Management Plan (CFR 43, Chapter II, 1610.2) and associated environmental impact statement. Meetings will be held to share information on the proposed action throughout each major step of the analysis process. In addition information may be provided on a public access web site and through occasional public mailings. This document is intended to address public involvement during the initial scoping phase which includes identification of planning issues, alternatives and work scopes for analysis of alternatives to be documented in a draft environmental impact statement. . This plan would adhere to the CEQ 40 CFR, BLM Manual 1614, and Wild and Scenic River manual requirements for public participation and outreach

Consultation Meetings

Klamath Tribes Executive Committee, Chiloquin, OR (Numerous meetings)
Shasta Nation, Quartz Valley, CA (Numerous meetings)
Shasta Nation, Yreka, CA*
Shasta Nation, MacDoel, CA*
Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation, Klamath Falls, OR (Numerous meetings)
Hupa, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes

Public Meetings/Open Houses

Open House, Klamath Falls, OR
Open House, Yreka, CA

Coordination Meetings

Klamath Provisional Advisory Committee (PAC)
Upper Klamath Basin subcommittee of the PAC (Numerous meetings)
Interagency Review Group (Numerous meetings)
PacifiCorp
Redding Resource Area
Medford District
Lakeview District
Oregon State Office, BLM
California State Office, BLM
Klamath National Forest

Informational Meetings

Recreation Working Group
Service Clubs, Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls, OR (Potential)
Klamath River Outfitters Assn., Klamath Falls, OR (Potential)
Klamath Four Runners, Klamath Falls, OR (Potential)
Sierra Club - Klamath Chapter, Klamath Falls, OR (Potential)

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Audubon Society - Klamath Chapter, Klamath Falls, OR (Potential)

Federal Register Notices and Media Contacts

Notice of Intent

Notice of Availability for DEIS and public meeting dates

Notice of Availability for FEIS and public meeting dates

Media Contacts

Yreka Sisikyou Daily News (Newspaper)

Klamath Falls Herald and News (Newspaper)

Redding Searchlight (Newspaper)

Eureka, California (Newspaper)

Eureka Television Stations

Klamath Falls Television Stations

Medford Television Stations

Redding Television Stations

Yreka Television Stations

Klamath Falls Radio Stations

Medford Radio Stations

Yreka Radio Stations

Eureka Radio Stations

Other Sources of Information

Lakeview District, KFRA Web Site

* These groups are not part of a Federally Recognized Tribe, but have requested to be involved with the process so they will receive similar information as the existing recognized tribes.

Attachment 3

Draft River Management Plan Outline

**Klamath River Management Plan
EIS Outline
10/16/01**

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Background Information and Description of the Planning Area

Purpose and Need for the Plan

The Planning Process

Public Involvement

Compliance with Existing Management Plans

 ACEC

 National Wild and Scenic River Segment

 Oregon Scenic Waterway Segment

Description of Why Outstandingly Remarkable and ACEC Values Were Designated

 Recreation

 Wildlife

 Fish

 Pre-Historic

 Historic

 Scenic Quality

 Native American Traditional Use

Chapter 2 - Affected Environment

General Setting

 Physiography

 Geology

 Minerals

 Soils

 Land Ownership

 Existing Rights

 Regional/Local Access

Socioeconomics

Air Quality

Water Resources

 Beneficial Uses

 Energy Generation

 Water Rights

 Stream flows

 Water Quality

Vegetation/Plant Communities

 Survey and Manage Species

 Range Resources

Upper Klamath River Management Plan/EIS - Preparation Plan

- Grazing Allotments
- Range Condition
- Pokegama Wild Horse Herd
- Forest Management
- Noxious Weeds
- Fire Management
- Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat
 - Terrestrial Species
 - Birds
 - Mammals
 - Herptiles
 - Aquatic Species
 - Aquatic Habitat
 - Redband Trout of the Klamath River
 - Lost River and Shortnose Suckers
 - Other Species
 - Management of Fishery Resources
- Recreation
 - Scenery
 - Whitewater Boating
 - Fishing
 - Hunting
 - Camping
 - Recreation Sites/Facilities
- Cultural Resources/Traditional Uses
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
 - Native American Traditional Uses

Chapter 3 – Desired Future Conditions, Issues and Alternatives

Desired Future Conditions of the River Corridors

Issues

- Wild and Scenic River and ACEC values
- Scenic Quality
- Recreational Use/Activities (Including Recreational Carrying Capacity)
- Recreation Facility Development
- Roads/Access
- Cultural Resources/Traditional Uses/Historic Sites
- Water Resources/Watershed Values
- Wildlife and Fisheries
- Fire and Fuels Management
- Vegetation and Biological Diversity
- Air Quality
- Land Ownership/Land Tenure/Private Lands
- Socioeconomics

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Energy Generation Facilities

Private Land

Grazing

Cumulative Impacts

Other Issues

Alternatives

Alternative 1 – Existing Management (No Action Alternative)

Alternative 2 – Enhancement/Improvement of Values (Resources and Opportunities)

Alternative 3 – Natural Resource Enhancement/Restoration/Preservation

Alternative 4 – Expand Human Use Opportunities

Chapter 4 - Oregon State Scenic Waterways Administrative Rules

Oregon Scenic Waterways Program

Program Goals

Scenic Waterways Classification

Proposed Land Management Rules

Management Recommendations for the Upper Klamath River Scenic Waterway

Chapter 5 - Environmental Consequences

Chapter 6 - Implementation

Strategies, Roles, and Interagency Responsibilities

Land Acquisitions/exchanges

Administration/management of river corridor

Cost Estimates

Monitoring and Evaluation

Data Collection

Evaluation Strategy

Chapter 7- Consultation and Coordination

BLM Management

BLM Review and Consultation

Support Services

Agencies and Organizations Contacted or Consulted

Business, organizations, and agencies to whom copies of the DEIS were sent

Individuals, businesses, organizations, and agencies who submitted comments on the DEIS

Appendices

Salt Caves Management Plan

Species List for Birds, Mammals, and Herptiles

Species List for Fish

Species List for Plants

Recreation Survey Results

Scenic Quality Analysis Results

Air Quality Management Plan

Attachment 4

Upper Klamath River Interdisciplinary Team Members And The Upper Klamath Basin Subcommittee of the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee Members

Klamath River Core Interdisciplinary Team Members

Larry Frazier	Team Leader
Don Hoffheins	Planner
Maple Taylor	Writer-Editor
Gayle Sitter	Wildlife Biologist
Scott Snedaker	Fisheries Biologist
Scott Senter	Outdoor Recreation Planner
Grant Weidenbach	Klamath River Ranger
Michelle Durant	Archeologist
John Olthoff	Law Enforcement Officer
Mike Limb	GIS Specialist
Bill Lindsey	Range Conservationist
Bill Johnson	Forester
Mike Turaski	Hydrologist
Jan Houck	Oregon Parks and Recreation Dept., Recreation Planner

The Upper Klamath Basin Subcommittee of the Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee

Teri Raml	BLM, Klamath Falls Resource Area, Field Manager
Steve West	Klamath County Commissioner
Joan Smith	Siskiyou County Commissioner
Jim DePree	Natural Resource Assistant for the Siskiyou County Commissioners (alternate for Joan Smith)
Bill Hunt	Oregon Department of Forestry
Steve Lewis	US Fish and Wildlife Service
Bob Davis	Bureau of Reclamation
Alice Kilham	Representing Other Interests
Louis Randall	Representing Other Interests
Marilyn Livingston	Representing other interests (alternate for Louis Randall)
Pat McMillian	Representing Recreation/Tourism Interests
Ed Kupillas	Representing Forest Products Industry